FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1850. [NO. 1707.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

HYSON, Imperial, Oolong TEAS; Jujube Paste; London Mustard; best Salad Oil; Arrowroot; Farina; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Pepper; Spice; Cinnamon; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal Æratus; Yeast Powders. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 6tf

15 hhds. new crop Molasses,
for sale by TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD.
Feb. 11, 1850. 6-3w

RYE WHISKEY.
A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs, quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
R. F. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

To Carpenters and Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 1st day of March next, for the erection of a Methodist Church in the town of Cheraw. Dimensions 65 feet long, 41 feet wide, 23 feet in the clear, with galleries, portico, and steeple. For a plan and specifications, apply to
JOHN W. LEAK,
Ch'n of the Building Committee.
Cheraw, Feb. 5, 1850. 6-1m

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining Counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham who may be disposed to visit him. From his long experience in the management of a House of Entertainment, and his diligence hitherto in attending to his friends, encourage him to expect a liberal support. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.
R. T. LONG.
Feb. 8, 1850. 6-tf

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c., FOR SALE.

I HAVE received a choice lot of Fruit Trees from the Nurseries of Messrs J & T. Lindley. This and next month is the time to plant them. I have also a variety of Green House and Hardy Plants, Evergreens, Roses and other shrubs, Hyacinths and Tulips, in pots set for bloom, at 20 to 50 cts. each; Dahlias, 25 to 50 cts. each; Virginia, 50 cts. per doz., blooms all summer; Chinese Lilies, and other choice bulbs. Strawberries, 50 to 75 cts per 100.

Also, a few bottles of a wash to kill insects on oranges and oleanders.

Flower Pots of all sizes.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 4, 1850. 5-6w

5 HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

Just Received and for sale by
WM. S. LATTA,

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
10 bags prime Coffee,
5 cases dress and water-proof Boots,
2 hhds N. O. Sugar,
1 qr. cask Holland Gin,
2 do Jamaica Rum, very fine and old,
3 do. French Brandy,
3 do. Madeira Wine,
2 bbls. Crushed and 2 do. Refined Sugar,
And a general assortment of fine Dinner Crockery and Glass-ware.

—ALSO—
6 Rowland's extra thick Mill Saws,
6 Cross-cut Saws,
3 dozen fine Handsaws,
4 dozen Coffee Mills,
4 dozen fine house Locks,
4 ditto Carpenters' ditto,
6 Wood Saws,
20 dozen steel and iron Hoes,
2 dozen long and short handle Forks,
12 kegs Nails, assorted,
50 dozen Knives and Forks, some very fine,
6 pair brass tip'd Andirons,
12 pair Shovels and Tongs.
Feb. 4, 1850. 5-4w

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of
SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 29, 1849. 51-tf

VALUABLE LOT
For sale at Auction.

ON Saturday, March 16th, 1850, will be sold at the Market House, that valuable LOT, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, known as the property of Jas. W. England and Wm. M. Johnson. Terms at sale.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Feb'y 1, 1850. 5ts

J. E. TOOMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5tf

JUST RECEIVED,

THE American Almanac for 1850; Irving's Life of Mahomet; Works of Edgar A. Poe; The Seaside and Fireside, by Longfellow; Roland Cashel, by Lever, complete; ditto 3d part; Jarvis's Voice from Conn; Ives's Pastoral Letter; Kuhner's Gr. Grammar, large edition; Leverett's Juvenal; Treasury of Knowledge.
E. J. HALE.
Feb. 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $305, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.
DANIEL McNEILL.
Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on yesterday morning, a negro man named CAREY, aged 28, about 5 feet 7 inches high, knock-kneed, stout, weighs about 165 pounds, quick spoken, and plausible.—He was raised by John Murphy, Esq. of Cumberland County, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood, or in the neighborhood of John and Wm. Cox, in Wayne County, where he has two brothers. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white man of harboring him.
J. B. WRIGHT.
Cumberland Co., Jan. 29, 1850. 5-tf

Brilliant Lotteries.
FOR FEBRUARY, 1850.
J.W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
CAPITALS
$60,000!
$35,000! $20,000! $15,000!
280 PRIZES OF $1,000!
Being the Lowest Three Number Prizes.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class B, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 23, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Grand Capital of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 35,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 ditto of 15,000, 1 do. of 11,600, 1 do. of 10,847, 280 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) 1,000, &c.
Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole			$280 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
4td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.
B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

TO WHIP SAWYERS.
Office F. & W. P. R. Co., Jan. 28, 1850.

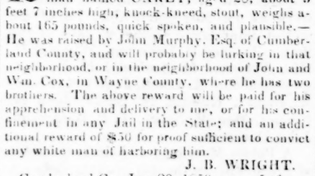
THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company are prepared to make Contracts for sawing lumber by Whip Saws on the line of their Road between Murchison's Factory and Carthage—the lumber to be sawn agreeable to specifications.

Sawyers would do well to make application at the office of the Company, at Fayetteville.
94] F. COOPER, Engineer.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Office F. & W. P. R. Co., Jan. 28, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared to let out the construction of their Road to Contractors, from Lower Little River to Carthage, on the 26th day of February next, beginning at the River, and *let out on the ground*—continuing from day to day to Carthage.

Any information required can be had by application at the office of the Company in Fayetteville.
F. COOPER, Engineer.



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,
Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Executor's Sale of Negroes and Manufacturing Stock.

IN addition to the Mill advertised to be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the same time and place,
2 valuable young Negro Men,
One of them a Blacksmith; and
80 Shares ($100 each) of Stock
in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. Terms at Sale.
R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r
of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.
Feb. 4, 1850.

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
No. 21 South Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE,

HAS the largest Botanic Establishment in the United States, and has always on hand the most complete assortment of pure Botanic Medicines, in bulk or put up in neat ¼ and ½ lb. packages labelled with directions suitable for retailing. Also, the various Tinctures and essential Oils, with a full assortment of Botanic Medical Works. Syringes, &c. &c.
Jan. 18, 1850. 4-6w

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.
R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,
AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE;
for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THOSE who are in debt to me either by note or account, will please make it convenient to call and settle during the coming month. The long standing of most of my dues is a sufficient apology for this notice, which may be considered final.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 31, 1849. 1700

LOST! LOST!!

THE Subscriber has lost his POCKET BOOK containing about six hundred dollars in cash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following, Notes, Judgments, Receipts, &c.

I will give a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents. I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments, and Receipts, &c. &c., not to pay the debts herein described to any other person than myself or my lawful agent; and the public and all persons are forbidden to trade for the money or papers. The last place that I recollect having my Pocket Book, was at the bridge on Bear Creek, at Mechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Saturday evening last. *To-wit:*

One Note on Aaron, William and Aaron Tyson, for	$1264 60
One ditto on Alfred Brower,	40 00
One ditto on Donald Short,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	100 00
One ditto on Jesse L. Bryant,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	75 00
One ditto on Jacob Stutts & Henry Stutts,	360 00
One ditto on James Shields,	350 00
One ditto on I. M. Sowell, Jesse G. Sowell, and Jesse Muse,	75 00
One ditto on Donald Street and Duncan Murchison,	250 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	32 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	10 00
One ditto on Dempsy Sowell,	40 00
One ditto on Malcom D. McNeill and Alex'r Kelly,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	36 50
One ditto on M. D. McNeill and Bradley Brady,	25 00
One ditto on Noah Brewer and Wm. Stutts,	10 60
One ditto on John McNeill,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	5 00
One ditto on Jesse Spivy, E. McIntosh, and one McDonald,	300 00
One ditto on Angus Martin, John M. Black, and John M. Curry,	150 00
One ditto on Matthew Davis,	144 00
One ditto on Adams Brewer,	244 00
One ditto on Joseph Thompson,	40 80
One ditto on Abram Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on Andrew York,	160 00
One ditto on Martin Turner,	60 00
One ditto on William Stewart,	150 00
One ditto on William and Enoch Stewart,	50 00
One ditto on William, Enoch, and John Stewart,	75 00
One ditto on William Davis, Philip Wilson, and Hugh Mathis,	60 00
Judgments against A. A. F. Sowell, to the amount of	45 00
One ditto on Levi Right and John Dunlap,	60 00
One ditto on Samuel C. Bruce,	50 00
One Note on William Donnelly and Michael Cockman,	75 00
One ditto on James Hillard and Joel Hillard,	50 00
One ditto on Jesse Womble,	75 00
One ditto on Lewis Maness and George M. Hunsucker,	10 00
One ditto on John Dunlap,	10 00
One ditto on Duncan McIntosh,	270 00
One ditto on William J. McIntosh,	20 00
One ditto on W. M. McIntosh,	2 00
One Receipt on Alfred Brower, for about	1000 00

Several Constables' Receipts for papers put in their hands for collection, and many other valuable papers not now recollected.

Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes, Judgments, &c. &c., I have not attempted to state them.

Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book, will be additionally rewarded, if required.
JOHN R. RITTER.
Jan. 5, 1850. 1tf

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.
J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

100 Bbls. IRISH POTATOES.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb'y 1, 1850. 5-tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.
THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Piles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and that invaluable property it possesses of increasing and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and proofs, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain-springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the disease being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I, and my gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.
Yours very truly, D. PARENT.
Consulate of France in the United States.
The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.
For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commended itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.
JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.
South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours,
GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.
Feb'y 5, 1850. 5-eowtm

Night Destitution.—Those who habitually lay their heads upon comfortable pillows (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) can scarcely believe that every night hundreds of men and women are wandering houseless about the streets of this great metropolis, without a place to shelter themselves. The chief of police reports state that, during the six months preceding last November, 21,620 persons were furnished with lodgings in the various station houses in that city. And what an amount of misery is concentrated in this single fact! And what is the fact in relation to destitution in New York, is true to a greater or less extent in every large city.

Large Business.—A manufacturer in Worcester, Massachusetts, has made by the sale of six barrel pistols, in California, upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—The facility with which the Washington Union adapts its opinions to the exigency of the moment, often manifests itself. The most recent instance is its furious opposition to the admission of California with its Constitution interdicting slavery, as compared with the following from that paper of February 4th, 1849:

"The South denies that Congress has any jurisdiction over the subject of slavery, and contends that *the People of the Territories alone*, when they frame a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, *have a right to speak and be heard on that matter.* This fact being settled, *it really seems to us that this exciting question might be speedily adjusted*, if calm counsels prevail. The South contends for her honor and for the great principles of non-intervention and State equality. *Why, then, cannot all unite and permit California to come into the Union as soon as she can frame a constitution?* Then, according to the doctrines which prevail on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, she may constitutionally establish her domestic institution on any basis consistent with republican principles. *The South could lose nothing by adopting this course. On the contrary, she would save all for which she contends.*"

The poles are not more opposite than the Union of February 1849 and the Union of February 1850.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CLAY SPRINGS, HANOVER CO., Va., Jan'y 18, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: Being on a tour through Eastern Virginia, I made a pilgrimage to this, the birthplace of Henry Clay, and now write in the room in which he first saw the light.

Not being happy in description, I shall attempt none of the famed Clay Spring dwelling. Suffice it to say, that it is a neat, plain edifice, rendered in appearance somewhat antique, in consequence of its dormer windows, but in every other respect, it has the appearance of a modern structure.

Mr. Dabney, the amiable and gentlemanly proprietor, (who, by the by, is ardently devoted to Mr. Clay and his politics,) spared no pains in gratifying my curiosity in relation to the early haunts of the "mill boy of the slashes." After having conducted me through all the apartments of the house, he proposed a ramble over the premises, which I found to embrace every variety of soil, from the rich alluvial bottom to the less fertile, yet productive up-land. During our walk, we reached the *site* of the school house in which the great statesman learned his first rudiments.—On leaving this, and on our return to the house, we next visited the *Spring*, which was to me an object of great interest, not only on account of its associations, but on account of its peculiarity.—The water filters through an over-hanging-semicircular cliff, being conveyed by means of a trench at the base on either hand into vats or cisterns. I "took a drank" from the fountain-head of course, but not as a disappointed lover would from the "Waters of Lethe."

Near the Spring are many stately beeches, on whose trunks are numerous names, dates, and inscriptions; and among which I discovered the familiar initials "H. C." carved there by Mr. Clay in 1849, when on a visit to the place of his birth.

Your humble servant carved the initials of his humble name within an humble distance of those of the great Statesman.

I understand from Mr. Dabney that the cradle in which Mr. Clay was rocked during his infancy, is *yet fit for service*, and in the possession of one of his old friends and associates in this vicinity.

Mr. Clay was much affected, I understand, on his visit in 1840. He spoke of the many changes which had come over the scenes of his childhood, as well as over his old associates and school-fellows, &c.

Raised, and killed on the 30th ult., in Robeson county, by Duncan McNair, Esq., a Hog, three years old, weighing 322 lbs. neat. Also by John Purcell, Jr., at the same time and of the same stock, two Shoats, a year old, one weighing even 200 lbs., the other 193 lbs.—*Communicated.*

Stop that Knocking.—There has been for some time much superstitious interest and excitement at Rochester, N. Y., in consequence of certain mysterious "knockings" by which, with the aid of two half-grown girls, divers revelations were made from the "spirit land," and from departed persons to their living friends. Crowds assembled day after day, through several weeks, to witness the wonder. Questions would be asked, and an affirmative or negative answer directed by such knocks or sounds upon the house-floor, tables, &c. as the girls had specified. The affair has now, however, exploded, after men had been frightened out of their senses, and columns upon columns have been written and published upon the subject. It seems that an investigating committee was appointed to confabulate with the spirits and ascertain their object and purpose. The first thing the matter-of-fact committeemen did was to seize the two young ladies, tie their petticoats tight round their ankles, place them upon a table, and hold their feet quite still. Wonderful to relate, the spirits were so disgusted with this rudeness, that they refused to make any communication while the ladies were held in durance, and the committee venture to express the opinion that if a jury of matrons could have been empannelled on the spot, the supernatural apparatus would have been found concealed on the persons of the Vestals. Only to think, says the venerable Major Noah, how much mystery may be concealed under a petticoat. Clever young women those.

A Fact—Camphor a Remedy for Insanity.—Raspail, the French socialist, has pointed out (the Medical Journal says) one of the powers of camphor, which, in a psychological point of view, is most important—that of putting a stop to that fearful restlessness which accompanies the first development of insanity. When opium, hysocyamus, conium, stramonium, and "all the drowsy sirups of the East," fail to produce any effect, a grain of camphor formed into a pill, and followed by a draft of an ounce and a half of the infusion of hops, mixed with five drops of sulphuric ether, is his usual remedy for procuring sleep.

Statistics of Emigration.—By a report of the Commissioners of Emigration it appears that the immigration into the city of New York during the year 1849 has been one-sixth more than it was in 1848. The whole number of passengers who landed at the port of New York during 1849 were 234,271, of whom 13,668 were citizens of this country, and 220,603 were aliens, who are classed as follows:

Natives of Ireland	112,591
Natives of Germany	55,705
Natives of other countries	52,307

From the Wilmington Journal.

MURDEROUS ATTEMPT.

SPRING VALE P. O., Sampson Co., 4th Feb'y 1850.

Gentlemen: It gives me great pain to have to communicate to you the details of a most fiendish and brutal attempt to commit murder, which was made, on the night of the 30th ultimo, upon the body of Mr. Archibald Bell, a citizen of Sampson county, residing near the Duplin line, and just above this place.

Upon the night in question, Mr. Bell, who was severely attacked with headache, had lain down on a bench before the fire, all his family, with the exception of one daughter, having left the house, when, about 9 o'clock, some person who had got secretly up to the house, put a gun through a crack of the door, within five feet of Mr. Bell's head, and fired, the buckshot entering the head above the left eye, shooting that and the whole face completely away. The load passed on into his arm, tearing that into atoms. In this shocking and awful condition, (there being no physicians near,) he lay bleeding until morning, when those good and kind Samaritans, Drs. Shaw and Hicks, arrived to his assistance. One of his eyes was entirely shot out, and fell upon the floor. It would be impossible to conceive a scene more heart-rending than the carnage of poor Bell presents. A battle field could show nothing more revolting to the feelings. It is useless to comment upon this diabolical act, which is rendered doubly atrocious from the fact that Mr. Bell is a poor man, with a family of eleven children, who are now left without any visible means of support. Although poor and in feeble health, Mr. Bell has always sustained the reputation of a strictly honest and honorable man, and was never known to do a dishonest act, or to beg from any one. No motive can be found for the committal of this crime, nor have any certain traces of the perpetrator as yet been discovered, but it is hoped that the guilty party or parties will soon be found out, and the person who pulled the trigger, or who contrived to have poor Bell butchered, be brought to condign punishment. At this writing, Bell is not dead, but there can be no possible hope of his recovery. E. D. V.

The Newspaper Press—A Singular fact.—Before the art of printing was discovered, or printing presses invented, scribes were employed to make copies of writings, and this laborious and slow method was the only one that learned persons had to procure a copy of any new literary production. To show what an amount of manual labor the "divine art" has superseded, it is only necessary to mention a few facts connected with recent improvements. The French journal *La Patrie* has a representation of Hoe's rotary press, with an account of this great invention, in which the writer makes some curious calculations to show what amount of labor is performed by a machine of this kind. It appears almost incredible. For instance, *La Patrie* contains almost four thousand three hundred and twenty lines; eight thousand copies make thirty-four millions five hundred and sixty thousand lines. A scribe would write about three lines a minute; therefore it would require eleven million five hundred and twenty thousand minutes, or one hundred and ninety-two thousand hours, for a single writer to supply eight thousand copies of *La Patrie;* or, in other words, it would require one hundred and ninety-two thousand men to supply by copying the same amount which Mr. Hoe's press furnishes *in one hour!* Thus this single press accomplishes as much in a given time as it would take one-half of the whole French army to effect.

Remarkable Sleep.—The Massachusetts papers report that Zadock Hersey, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 98, fell asleep at his residence in Pembroke, Mass., on Monday evening, the 6th January, at about 6 o'clock, and slept to the succeeding Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, taking no sustenance but water. He was apparently in a natural sleep, and no particular change took place till 24 hours before death, when his breath continued to grow shorter till he ceased to breathe.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that a British officer informed him a few months since that Colonel Strafford, a large landholder in Ireland, sent out eleven hundred Irish people, and paid their passage to the British Provinces, for the purpose of getting rid of them; and that, on their arrival at the provinces, the authorities immediately sent nine hundred of their number to Boston, by water to Portland, and by railroad to Boston.

Death of Pena y Pena.—In the Mexican papers received lately, the death of Pena y Pena is announced. The New Orleans Delta says:

He was one of the most eminent lawyers his country ever produced. Pena y Pena became President of the Republic at the close of the war with the United States. It was under his auspices the treaty of peace was made, and it was by him it was ratified, after Herrera, the President elect, fearing popular indignation and the cabals of the Santanists, shunned the responsibility of advocating or signing it, and obtained the election of Pena y Pena, *ad interim*, by Congress.

A Slumbering Volcano.—The St. Louis Republican of the 13th instant states that whilst the workmen were engaged the preceding day in removing the rubbish from the cellar of the building occupied by Messrs. Meech & Loring previous to the fire in May last, they discovered a mass of paper, some feet under the surface, which was on fire. As soon as the air penetrated the mass it blazed freely, having retained fire since the 17th of May last, a period of nearly eight months.

A contract has been closed for another cotton mill at Augusta, Georgia.

From the Richmond Whig.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Abolitionists propose to hold a Convention next June in Buffalo, as a set-off to the Nashville Convention. By arranging telegraphic communication between these two places, the two assemblages can inflame each other to a very delectable degree. For instance:

On motion of Mr. Giddings, Resolved, That slavery and slaveholders are the greatest curses of the age. [Received at Nashville at ½ past 12.—Response:]

Resolved, on motion of Gen'l Bayly, That if the negro-thiefs and white tyrants of the North, and runaway negroes, now assembled at Buffalo, will come here, we will give them *jesse.* [Received at Buffalo at 1.—Response:]

Resolved, on motion of Mr. John Van Buren, That the blood-thirsty negro-drivers and traitors at Nashville are beneath contempt, and we will no longer hold fellowship with them. And on motion of Mr. Douglass, (runaway nig.) Resolved, That white negroes are better suited to the menial drudgeries of life than the genteel blacks from Africa. And on motion of Abby Kelly, Resolved *unanimously*, that black was the original color of our first parents before their fall, and that a black greasy skin, set off with a woolly head and thick lips, is the most lovely object in nature, and that we deplore from the bottom of our hearts the *bleaching* process practised at the South and North, by which the lustre of the black race has been tarnished.

[The fair mover prefaced the resolution with the remark, that it was her intention to do all in her power to counteract the prevailing tendency of the times, by taking to herself the blackest African she could find for a husband. Greeted with immense applause.]

Received at Nashville at 2 and produced an intense sensation.

On motion of Gen. Quattlebum, Resolved, that this Union be dissolved.

On motion of Mr. Garrison, in reply to the foregoing, resolved, that not only this Union be dissolved, but that this Universe be resolved into its original nothingness! [Adopted with deafening applause.]

Rheumatism in the Toe!—A tale has been going the rounds of the papers for some time to the effect, that Mr. Hannegan, the American Minister at Berlin, had been confined to his room for several months by rheumatism in the toe.

The Boston Advertiser publishes the following letter from a respectable American in Berlin, which throws some light on this mysterious disease, and introduces us to an old acquaintance under a new name:

"But all things are tame beside our Minister Hannegan. He is the most mannerless and utterly vulgar man I ever met. Though now recovering, he has during a considerable time been almost dying of delirium tremens. His presence here is the greatest possible disgrace to our country. I cannot tell you about him; the stories which are current, and unhappily authenticated, surpass all belief. His manner and conversation are unendurable, his debauchery with women so gross and continuous that the servants in the hotel are scandalized. In coming across the frontier he swore and quarrelled with the police who demanded his passport, and attracted a great crowd, and, after long abuse, flung the pass at last in the officer's face. He was so insane in his hotel, with delirium tremens, that he thought himself pursued by fiends from hell, and persecuted by women whom he saw in the stove and everywhere about the room. The figures in the pictures on the walls he insisted moved about and mocked him. He opened his windows and called in a crowd of persons to assist him in driving out imaginary women; and was one day taken up for dead, so far had his disease progressed."

The Late Fire at San Francisco.—Speaking of this visitation, a letter in the Journal of Commerce says:

"At one time all hope of saving any part of the city was given up by every one. As it was, it burnt gambling houses, hotels, restaurants, offices, stores, tents, dwelling-houses, bowling alleys, store-sheds, and lumber yards. It rained and blew a gale for three weeks up to the time of the fire. That morning was the most calm and pleasant conceivable. The next day it again commenced to rain and blow. It was one of the most remarkable instances ever witnessed of the visitation of the Almighty, sweeping as it did the principal and most notorious, as well as the first gambling establishments, where night and day, Sundays and week days, openly, unblushingly, and boastingly, did they violate the laws both of God and man. Many have been ruined by the fire, and yet the rebuilding commenced the very morning after it occurred."

Mrs. Partington on Education.—"For my part I can't deceive what on airth education is comin' to. When I was young, if a gall only understood the rules of distraction, provision, multiplying, replenishing, and the common dominator, and knew all about the rivers and their obituaries, the covenants and dormitories, the provinces and the umpires, they had eddication enough. But now they have to steady bottomy, Algier-bay, and have to demonstrate suppositions about sycoph

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Having been a close observer of the Mercantile business habits of this community for thirty years, I have often wondered why so few meet with deserved success. I know they have often met with misfortunes, such as the Fires which have devastated our Town in the last twenty years, while others have suffered otherwise; yet there have been intervals in which it would appear to a superficial observer, that they might have made some considerable property by their untiring efforts. In conversation with a shrewd and observing gentleman of this community, within the last few days, I am free to say, that I had my understanding enlightened in regard to serious obstacles that are thrown in the way of the Merchants' legitimate business, and one which they ought, if in their power, to redress.

I shall proceed to state what that obstacle is, and then this community can judge whether the Merchants of this place are justly dealt by or not. I am given to understand, that in the great leading articles of *Molasses, Salt,* and *Lime,* (and there may be many of minor importance,) which the Agents of *some* of the Boats upon this River purchase in Wilmington for the purpose of making freight,—that is, they purchase these articles in Wilmington, and then hawk them about this town, disposing of them to all the small dealers and country customers at the cost in Wilmington and the freight and hauling added. Now if this is the case, (and I presume it will not be denied,) how is the Merchant to get along? how is he to derive any profit from the sale of these articles? He goes to our sister town to purchase these very goods which are so important to his trade with the planters and country merchants. Neither the Stages or Boats will carry or fetch him for nothing; neither will the Hotel keepers in Wilmington feed him gratis; he is at considerable expense and loss of time. He ships his purchases by these boats and pays them their freights, and forsooth, when he gets here, the Boat Agent undersells him. His time and his expenses are lost—his legitimate business broken up—by the very man whom he is patronising.

The Agents of the Boats may say, they have a perfect right to do so. *Admitted.* But the question arises, is the policy of so doing a good policy? If they follow such a business, may they not monopolize all the trade in such articles, and extend it ad infinitum? If so, then the only recourse that others have is to put boats upon the River and pursue the same course. Then he who cannot see the result must be blind indeed. All will be in the predicament of the Irishman's cats, and I may say I think even worse,—the tips of the tails will not be left.

While I admit the *right* of the agents to pursue such a course as they may deem best for their principals, I doubt the policy? What is their legitimate business?—Every one will answer, to carry and bring freight and passengers; and to that should they be confined. It is their legitimate sphere, and none other.

I hope they may relinquish the business of buying and selling, so prejudicial to the merchants. Should they not, it will only remain for the merchants to adopt some mode to protect themselves in their business. They are shrewd and intelligent enough to bring forward some remedy that will effectually protect them against this illegitimate course. CIVIS.

COUNTY MEETING.

A large meeting of the citizens of Cumberland County, irrespective of party, was held at the Court House, on Monday afternoon, the 11th instant, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention at Wilmington, to be held on the 2d Monday of March next.

On motion of Warren Winslow, Esq., Dr. Benjamin Robinson was called to the Chair as President, and Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, and John Murphy, Esq., were appointed Vice Presidents. The venerable President, on being conducted to the Chair, returned his thanks for the honor of being called to preside over so large and so highly respectable a meeting; and after a few well timed remarks, expressing his concurrence in the purposes of the meeting, concluded by saying that he was second to no man in his devotion to the just rights of the South. On motion of W. Winslow, Esq., Maj. Arch'd McLean and J. G. Shepherd were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of the Hon. Robert Strange, a committee of seven gentlemen was appointed by the President to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.—The President appointed the Hon. Robert Strange, Joel Williams, Samuel W. Tillinghast, Chas. Montague, Jno. L. Bethea, W. Winslow, and Alexander D. McLean, the committee.

During the absence of the committee, Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., was loudly called for, and responded to the call with eloquence and ability.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions, having returned to the hall, reported the following:

Resolved, That we entertain the strongest attachment to the Union of these States, and consider the name of American citizen the proudest earthly title that a man can bear.

Resolved, That we feel towards every one bearing that title the affection of brotherhood as one belonging to the same noble family with ourselves.

Resolved, That honor and principle are before any thing earthly; and even the ties of kindred and political association must be sacrificed if necessary for their preservation.

Resolved, That the madness of fanaticism, and the ambition of designing politicians, are combining to force upon us the question whether the Union shall be preserved by the Southern States in dishonor and shame, or be given up to avoid them.

Resolved, That it is important for the whole South to take timely measures to avert the necessity of deciding this question, or to meet it when it comes with unanimity, and in the proper spirit.

Resolved, That in view of this state of things, we consider it necessary and proper that the State of North Carolina should be represented in the proposed Convention at Nashville on the 1st Monday in June next, and do approve of holding a State Convention at Raleigh, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of considering this subject, and appointing two delegates from the State at large to represent North Carolina in that Convention; and that we will send delegates to the District Convention to be holden in Wilmington on the second Monday in March next, to select delegates to represent this District in the Nashville Convention and in the State Convention at Raleigh.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty persons to attend as delegates from this county to the District Convention in Wilmington.

The Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin having been called for, rose and stated that he would first move the adoption of the resolutions. This motion was not made, he said, as a mere matter of form, but because he approved cordially and fully of the spirit and tenor of the resolutions. He proceeded then to address the meeting at length, stating in the outset that this meeting had not been called to discuss disunion, or in any wise encourage or suggest schemes of faction; but for the purpose of considering the just and constitutional rights of the South, and of consulting together how those rights may best be preserved and maintained, according to the guarantees and in the true spirit of the Constitution.

The resolutions were then, on Mr. Dobbin's motion, unanimously adopted.

W. Winslow, Esq. being then called for, made some brief remarks, stating that he would take pleasure in expressing his views at length, but felt too much indisposed now to proceed.

The Hon. Robert Strange being called for in all parts of the house, then addressed the meeting in a very able speech, expressing his warm attachment and devotion to the Union, recommending firmness and Union among ourselves for the sake of the Union; contending that under the constitution we have rights—dear and cherished rights—which we must maintain, and save from aggression, with or without the Union. The speakers all declared that they approve thoroughly of the resolutions adopted—that no one of them thought or spoke of disunion—but as a measure of extreme necessity, only to be resorted to when the Union could not be preserved without sacrificing principle and honor. The speeches were all received with applause, and with marks of hearty and decided approbation.

On motion of James I. McDugald, Esq., the Secretaries were directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators, and to the Representative from this District in Congress, and to furnish the town papers with a copy for publication.

The President then appointed the following persons Delegates to attend the Convention at Wilmington:

Hon. R. Strange, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Jonathan Evans, Henry Elliot, John C. Williams, John C. Smith, Joel Williams, Thomas Johnson, Dr. John McKay, Neill Stuart, Col. A. S. McNeill, G. W. Pegram, Andrew Dewar, Alex'r McLean, John L. Bethea, Dan'l McDiarmid, Duncan Murchison, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Hon. L. Bethune, Jas. A. Byrne, Rod. Gillis, C. P. Mallett, T. N. Cameron, W. Winslow, D. G. McRae, Rev. Neill McKay, Rev. John Purify, Rev. S. Colton, W. H. Bayne, Dr. B. W. Robinson, E. J. Hale, J. Eccles, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. Cade, John Murphy, J. R. Gee, Charles Montague, Wm. Myrover, J. G. Cook, J. G. Shepherd, J. W. Wright, W. B. Wright, Rev. M. McClennan, Henry King, James McKethan, David McNeill, Wm. McMillan, Duncan Shaw, Duncan McCormick, John D. Williams.

On motion of Jas. A. Byrne, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, *Pres't.*
T. N. CAMERON, JNO. MURPHY, *Vice Pres'ts.*
Arch'd McLean, J. G. Shepherd, *Secretaries.*

MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

It having been announced that a meeting of the citizens of Columbus county, would be held in the Court House at Whiteville on Monday the 11th inst., a respectable portion of the citizens assembled for the purpose of considering the all-absorbing question of Slavery, and to deliberate upon what they conceive to be the proper steps to meet the present crisis, and to save, if possible, the union of the States.

Col. Josiah Maultsby was called to the chair, and in a very impressive and earnest manner, explained the object of the meeting.

The Rev. H. Lennon and John G. Powell Esq., were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of A. F. Toon, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of six individuals to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The chair appointed the following gentlemen viz: Fourney George, Esq., John Mears, A. F. Toon, N. L. Williamson, A. F. Powell and Col. W. M. Baldwin.

The committee having retired, James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville, was called upon to address the meeting, who responded in a speech of unusual beauty and power, declaring his undiminished attachment to the Union, and his deep and constant veneration for the Constitution. He deprecated the want of a feeling of regard to the South among our Northern brethren, as manifested in the proceedings of the legislatures of some of the Northern, States and was proceeding to explain his views of the great and momentous subjects now at issue in this country, when he was interrupted by the return of the Committee, who reported through their chairman, F. George, Esq., the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people of Columbus county entertain feelings of veneration, affection and regard towards the Union, and deprecate the existence of any subject calculated to impair its permanency and stability.

Resolved, That whilst we solemnly entertain these feelings toward the Union, yet we will not submit silently to injustice or wrong.

Resolved, That we deplore the existence of a wrong state of feeling in the Northern States on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, as proposed to be applied to our lately acquired territory, and protest against the disposition exhibited by them in disregarding and violating that clause in the Constituton which guarantees to us the right of reclaiming our runaway slaves.

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Southern Convention at Nashville, for the purpose of deliberating and uniting upon some plan to protect the South from Northern aggression.

Resolved, That we approve of a Convention being held at Wilmington on the second Monday in March.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five Delegates to represent this County in said Convention at Wilmington.

Resolved, That the Wilmington and Fayetteville papers be requested to publish these proceedings.

Fourney George, Esq., being called upon for a speech, spoke in high tones of eloquence for the preservation of the Union at all hazards, save principle; and showing conclusively that as there are different opinions entertained at the South as regards the abolition of slavery in the District, and the Wilmot Proviso, as proposed to be applied to our lately acquired Territory, a Southern Convention was all important, and that in the Nashville Convention the Southern States should unite and form a Southern Platform, based upon constitutional grounds, upon which, if the North trespassed, they will bind themselves to boldly and unitedly resist. He concluded by earnestly urging the unanimous adoption of the resolutions, showing that they were based upon motives of justice and love of the Union, and that our motto should be, "in the Union and for the Union, in the South and for the South.

Col. J. G. McDugald was then called upon, with the remarks from various parts of the house, that "the meeting wished to hear from Bladen." The Col. said that Bladen should be heard from, and although she had a weak representative, yet he assured Columbus that Bladen was always ready to act in unison with her sister Counties, when they were as at present acting upon bold and just principles, and addressed the meeting in general terms upon the expediency of taking the course that the South was now pursuing; and spoke at considerable length upon the veneration held for the Union, and the insults of the North, in eloquent and patriotic strains; and concluded by saying, "Mr. President and Citizens of Columbus: in this matter let us to-day take a bold, united and decisive stand; to-morrow we may compromise, the next day we will maintain our rights irrespective of consequences—as for myself rather than longer withstand Northern aggression—rather than be deprived the right of locomotion into the territory acquired as well *at least* by the South as the North, I will stand firmly upon the

Soil of Old Bladen, the Eden of the earth,
The land of my sires, and blest scene of my birth,

and see the States of this glorious confederacy fall, star by star, until the whole thirty glimmer but in dim light and form separate and distinct governments. [Cheering.]

R. E. Troy, Esq., of Lumberton, was called on, who addressed the meeting in an able manner, in strong and emphatic language, pictured the benefits of the Union, and sincerely hoped that the crisis might be passed, and that our children's children might for the glorious stars and stripes entertain the same love and veneration that animated their sires. He approved the adoption of the resolutions as being moderate, and hoped that our action would have the desired effect.

On motion of Col. J. G. McDugald, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the 6th resolution, the chair appointed the following delegates to attend the District Convention to be held at Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March next, viz: J. A. Maultsby, F. George, Esqrs., Col. W. M. Baldwin, Maj. J. Powell, Messrs. C. Haynes, W. G. Smith, D. D. Campbell, A. F. Toon, R. Wooten, M. Powell, N. L. Williamson, A. F. Powell, Alva Smith, Dr. F. Williamson, F. K. Powell, J. Mears, W. J. Stanly, J. Gore, Jona. Gore, W. Gore, J. Beech, J. High, D. Register, Dr. F. Fomyduval.

On motion of F. George, Esq., the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the delegation.

On motion of R. E. Troy, Esq., it was Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY, *Chairman.*
H. LENNON, J. G. POWELL, *Secretaries.*

AN ATROCIOUS SENTIMENT.

We had marked for insertion and comment, the following paragraph from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, when we received the Richmond Times, with an indignant reply, which we substitute for the remarks which we intended to offer—except that we will express a hope that the Commercial and its Northern readers will, on reflection, retract a sentiment so faithless to the Constitution:—

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a paper of sedate habits, and not given to excitement, makes the following comment on Mr. Clay's great speech:

"*Mr. Clay's Speech.*—We publish, to-day, the remaining portion of this fine oration. Presuming that it is generally, if not universally read by those who read our paper, we make no farther remark upon it, except that we find it not difficult to coincide with the Western Senator in most of his positions; indeed, we may extend the remark to all, saving only one. With Mr. Clay's doctrine concerning the duty of citizens living in the free States to aid and assist slaveholders in recovering their "property" we can by no means agree.—With some effort we may go so far as to concede that there is argument against assisting a fugitive slave to escape, but we can recognize no authority which requires positive action in behalf of the human owner's claim to his human chattel. *The Constitution of the United States may enjoin such a course, but there is in every man's own conscience a more imperative law than any Constitution.*"

The last sentence, which we print in italic, contains certainly one of the most extraordinary declarations we have ever known to be made from a respectable source. We fear that it expresses but too accurately a sentiment which is making rapid advances amongst the Northern people. If such be the fact, it is abundantly manifest that what is termed the "federal compact" is in reality becoming a rope of sand. Here we see a prominent Northern journal, and one that affects to hold itself above the common clap-trap of the day, deliberately declaring that a solemn requisition of the constitution is not binding upon the Northern people, because forsooth their consciences have within them a more imperative law than the constitution. We do not design to discuss this question between conscience and the constitution; but this we will say, that Northern men, who pronounce that there is a conflict between them, and that conscience is supreme, are acting with foul dishonor in prating of the sacredness of the Union. If they had the tender consciences by which they profess to be governed, they would join Garrison and his crew in advocating the abrogation of the constitution. They well know that the provision for the recovery of fugitive slaves was one of the indispensable conditions without which the slave States would never have assented to the Union. And now they hypocritically pretend that their *consciences* absolve them from carrying that condition into effect. The constitution, they hold, is strong enough to bind the South in whatever arbitrary measure the Northern majority may choose to enact, but on the North it imposes no obligation to respect its provisions. The doctrine is so jesuitical, and in every aspect so enormous, that Southern men cannot be expected to brook its announcement with any degree of patience. Satisfy them that it is calmly entertained by a majority of the Northern people, and they must cease to regard as a blessing that Union which they now revere. They would be cravens, unworthy of the respect of mankind, if they could tamely consent to be governed by a compact which is made nugatory in its guaranties by mental reservations of a majority of the parties to it.

But we will hope that the serious nature of the issue now presented to the country, will induce a returning sense of justice in the Northern mind. If the arguments of such men as Mr. Clay, on the fugitive slave question, if the solemn adjudications of the Supreme Court, shall prove ineffectual to change the current of public sentiment in the Northern States, there are yet considerations which can be addressed, to a principle even more sensitive than Northern conscience. It is well known that Northern manufactories, Northern capital, and Northern cities are chiefly supported by Southern agricultural industry. The Southern States can and will institute *reprisals* for the abduction of the property of their citizens, if it be pertinaciously persisted in. And those reprisals, (which may be of both a negative and positive character,) can be carried to such an extent as to break down the Northern interests which the South now sustains. Great Britain committed no wrong upon her American colonies, comparable in its gravity to the course of action which the Commercial Advertiser justifies in the North. The grievances for which our revolutionary war was waged, were of principle rather than of positive injury. They were first met by the colonial patriots with peaceable combinations to forswear the use of British manufactures. The South can now adopt the same policy towards Northern manufactures with far more readiness. The Southern States have wealth enough to establish a direct and exclusive trade with foreign countries from their own ports.—Instead of applying its resources to the construction of internal improvements, *each State can build merchant ships at the public expense,* and transport our breadstuffs and tobacco and cotton to Europe, at rates with which the private capital of the North could not compete. The effect of the direct trade with the resolution of the people to encourage home industry alone, would cause manufactories to spring up throughout the Southern country, our cities would become prosperous, and our agriculture would be far more remunerative than at present.

These would be peaceful remedies scarcely deserving the name of reprisals. But other methods have been suggested of directly retaliating upon those States which refuse to respect the constitutional obligation to aid the recovery of fugitive slaves—such as *non-intercourse,* the detention of the property of Northern citizens and the like. The Commercial Advertiser, and all who concur in its scruples of conscience, may rest assured, that the adoption of some such policy in the Southern States is not merely a matter of vague conjecture, but is seriously contemplated, by men who love the Union as sincerely as those who founded it, but who are determined to act with the firmness of their ancestors in resisting insulting and intolerable injuries.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 7.

Mr. Clay went through his eight propositions in a masterly manner, rendering each as clear as light. His appeals in behalf of the Union and the Constitution were very eloquent. He pledged himself to fight for the Union, within the Union, and he would never, with life, be "driven out of the Union." He showed, conclusively, that war was the necessary alternative to Union; that a peaceable dissolution was impracticable; or that, if a line was fixed, there would be war in less than sixty days.

It would not be extravagant to state that nine-tenths of the members will stand by the Union, and, with General Taylor, are ready to say, "if the Union go down, I will go down with it." But the contest is to be, not for and against the Union, but for and against the Constitution. While all will profess a desire to preserve the Union, the difficulty will be to preserve the Constitution. If the South observe the Constitution to be violated by any acts of the Federal Government, they will, doubtless, maintain the Constitution, and the Union as the off-spring of the Constitution. The contest, if any there is to be, will be conducted within the Union, and by both parties to it. The plan of a withdrawal from the Union by the South is now condemned by southern members as inexpedient.

Instead of a withdrawal from the Union, the proper remedy will be such as Mr. Clingman has proposed—a refusal to vote appropriations, till the present difficulties be adjusted.

Mr. Clay's eloquent speech produced a deep impression upon those who heard it. I have no doubt that it had a favorable effect on the dispositions, both of northern and southern Senators.

The *Union* has declared against Mr. Clay's propositions, and avers that they will do more harm than good. The *National Era,* the anti-slavery organ, also expresses the same opinion. The Era says that the plan yields every thing to the South, except the prohibition of the introduction of slaves into this district for sale. The Union says it concedes nothing to the South, and that the South will not consider it as a compromise.

Mr. Buchanan is coming out with a letter in favor of a compromise of the question on the basis of the Missouri line.

Mr. Clay gave his reasons in full to-day, for not proposing that line. The statement of the history of the Missouri question was very interesting. He showed that the authorship of the Missouri line was erroneously attributed to him. The line 36° 30′ originated in the Senate, and was proposed by Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, and was agreed to by the House, when he (Mr. Clay) was the Speaker of that body. He and a majority of Southern men assented to it. The compromise, by which Missouri was, at the next session, 1821, brought into the Union, was originated by him, in a Joint Committee of the two Houses. The difficulty was then in the acceptance of the Constitution of Missouri, and the Union was shaken by it.

The writer of this remembers hearing John Randolph say, in March 1821, after Clay's compromise project had passed, that he would give half his estate, if Missouri would reject it. But she accepted the terms.

It is to be doubted whether any compromise will suit all parties, both political and national. Still there is a disposition to consultation, and the question will be ultimately settled.

Mr. Morton, of Va., one of the six impracticable Southern Whigs, made a statement of his position to-day. He said the Union would be preserved, but the North must yield the Wilmot Proviso. The North has already, as I understand the matter, yielded the Wilmot Proviso. The Union, as Judge Butler declared, the other day, would be safe enough, if the North would agree to territorial governments, without any prohibition of slavery. That will be, in effect, the conclusion of Congress, and no compromise is really necessary.

Mr. Clay's Proposition.—Many of the Northern Whig papers seem disposed to approve Mr. Clay's plan of Compromise. The N. Y. Tribune, however, one of the boldest of the anti-slavery organs, does not conceal its repugnance to this or any other scheme of settlement, and declares that the consent of the North to abstaining from the Wilmot Proviso must only be given upon condition of the adoption of Mr. Clay's declaration that slavery is already excluded by the Mexican law. And to that condition, the Tribune may be perfectly assured, the South never will assent. We may not expect to carry slaves to California or New Mexico, but we do not mean to agree to their exclusion by act of Congress, whether direct or indirect.

Richmond Times.

Alabama.—The two houses of the Legislature of Alabama assembled in Caucus on the 6th inst. and appointed eight delegates from the State at large, and four for each Congressional district, composed of an equal number from both the political parties, to attend the Southern Convention to assemble in Nashville in June next. The following are the delegates from the State at large: Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Hon. John A. Campbell, Hon. Wm. M. Murphy, Hon. Thomas J. Judge, Hon. John A. Winston, Hon. L. P. Walker, Hon. Nicholas Davis, Hon. James Abercrombie.

Good For Indiana.—Governor Wright, of Indiana, has ordered the following appropriate and patriotic sentiment to be placed upon the block of marble from that State, for the Washington Monument:—*Indiana knows no North, no South; nothing but the Union!*

Webster and Hayne.—The following passage from Mr. Webster's reply to Col. Hayne, in the Senate of the U. States, on a former occasion, when the Union was threatened as now, will be read with renewed interest at the present time:

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant and belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, What is all this worth? Nor those other words of delusion and folly, Liberty first and Union afterwards; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole Heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart,—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The Great Demand for Mr. Clay's Speech may be inferred from the following, which we copy from the Washington Globe:—

"We have already as many orders for this speech as we can fill in two weeks; and therefore we cannot receive any more subscriptions for it, unless the subscribers will agree to wait more than two weeks. It will require about one hundred and seventy reams royal octavo paper to print those already ordered."

A Voice from Alabama.—In the Inaugural Address of Governor Collier, of Alabama, delivered some weeks ago, on entering on the duties of the office, is the following passage:

"If (says the Governor) the People of the State which may be formed from this Territory shall elect to EXCLUDE slavery, WE SHALL MOST CHEERFULLY ACQUIESCE, and extend to them the right hand of fellowship."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The work of exploration at the late scene of disaster in Hague street has been finished. The body of the Engineer, James Crissey, was discovered in the rear of the building, near the yard. The result of the explosion is sixty-three dead and about forty wounded—total killed and wounded, one hundred and three. The coroner's inquest is still in progress, and the testimony shows great carelessness on the part of the engineer.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.

Mr. Stickney, of the firm of Brown, Lawrence & Stickney, committed suicide this morning by jumping from one of the docks. He had just returned from California, where he had been very successful. It is supposed that the fatal act was committed while he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Mr. Stickney was thirty-five years old, and had a wife but no children. He was greatly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintance, by whom his loss is deeply deplored.

Mr. Stickney was a member of the firm of Plummer, Keith & Co., a branch of the house here. He began to exhibit symptoms of mental aberration on the passage across the isthmus, expressing continual fears of robbery, accidents, &c.

Memphis Branch Railroad.—The Rome Bulletin says, "the profits of this Road for the year ending Jan. 1, we are pleased to learn, are 11¾ per cent. A dividend of 8 per cent has been declared in favor of Stockholders."

Knoxville Railroad.—The Tennessee Legislature has appropriated $350,000 to the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, running from Knoxville to Dalton, Ga. This appropriation insures the completion of the Road.

The Weather.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes as follows, under the date of February 6:—

"Cold weather at Bath, New Hampshire, 8 o'clock A. M. Mercury congealed. Thermometer standing from 34 to 40 deg. *below zero.*"

The last was the coldest night of the season. The thermometer, at 7 o'clock this morning, stood at 5 degrees *below zero.* At the same hour the barometer stood at 30.77.—*Albany Journal, Wednesday.*

Death by Fire.—Mrs. Knowles, mother of the Hon. A. W. Venable, Representative in Congress from this State, came to her death in Washington City on the 4th inst. by her clothes taking fire.

The commissioners appointed in England to enquire into the propriety of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, have reported that they "find, from a mass of evidence, that marriages of this kind are permitted, by dispensation or otherwise, in all the continental states of Europe."

An editor of a newspaper actually returned from California by the last steamer with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars.

Caution to Parents.—We see it stated in an English paper that a gentleman whose little son had committed a fault, confined him in a room for a week, and the door was only opened by the servant to put in a little bread and water. At the expiration of the time he was an idiot.

An "anxious father" writes thus:—"What am I to do with my boy? He is one of the worst unaccountables—steals his mother's sweetmeats; worries cats, dogs, and girls; fights all the small boys, plays truant four days out of five, and threatens to set the house on fire if I do not quit thrashing him." Very dear and afflicted sir, the only remedy that we wot of in such a case, is to have him run over by a wagon, kicked by a horse, or blown up by gunpowder. He will then immediately become a fine, intelligent, interesting, and amiable boy; and should he not survive the operation, you will have the satisfaction of learning from all the papers that condole with you, that his loss was deeply lamented by a large circle of loving and mourning friends and acquaintances.—*Buffalo Express.*

Choked to Death.—Daniel Sullivan, aged 42, was choked to death at Boston on Saturday night, while eating his supper, a piece of mutton lodging in his windpipe. This is the second case in Boston within a week or two.

Plank Roads.—Our State is now adding immensely to her facilities of internal intercourse, by means of plank roads.—Utica, Oswego, and perhaps Rome, have hitherto taken the lead in their construction, but they are fast becoming all but universal. They are probably not less than one thousand miles in aggregate extent at present, and are being rapidly extended. When wisely located, they pay liberal dividends to their stockholders, while their advantages to the public may thus be elucidated: Over the old roads, a teamster, span of horses and wagon, would in 'good going' transport one ton thirty-five miles per day, at a net average cost of $2 50. In bad weather the load must be much smaller, or the distance travelled much less. On a plank road, the same team will transport 2½ tons at least forty miles per day, *in all seasons,* at a cost, including tolls, of $3½, or less than half the former expense. New villages are springing up and old ones renovated, by means of plank roads. They form important feeders to railroads, and obviate the stagnation of business hitherto attendant on foul weather. In short, they are roads that the people of any section, even half settled, can make without calling on distant capitalists for aid; they are constructed of timber not otherwise valuable, mainly by labor when it is least needed in other pursuits, and have already added vastly, though noiselessly, to the comfort and substantial wealth of the people.

N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

Nags Head.—In the last "Plymouth News," there is a call for a Convention of the people, to be held at Plymouth, on Thursday the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of having a better outlet from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean; and of making such representations to Congress in favor of the work as may seem just and proper.

This call is made by the following intelligent and respectable gentlemen; who have given to the subject a full, fair and dispassionate investigation, and regard the work as not only practicable, but of the utmost importance to the welfare of the State: Thomas P. Devereux, Whitmel H. Hill, Whitmel H. Anthony, H. K. Burgwynn, Colin M. Clark, James N. Smith, A. Joyner, Richard H. Smith, John H. Fenner, Wm. R. Smith, T. P. Burgwynn, John Devereux.

A Public Meeting was held in the town of Plymouth, on the 4th instant, responding to the call of the gentlemen whose names appear above. The Improvement of this Inlet has frequently been pressed upon the consideration of Congress. The work is expedient and desirable. It is one in which our people feel a deep solicitude, and we sincerely hope that the National Legislature will make a liberal and sufficient Appropriation to accomplish an Improvement which we all have so much at heart.—*Halifax Republican.*

New Post-offices have been established at Graham, Alamance, and at Institute, Randolph; of which James S. Scott and John S. Brown have been appointed the respective Postmasters.

The Post-office heretofore existing at Sandy Ridge, Davidson, has been discontinued.

The Post Office called Ivy Bluff, in Columbus county, has been discontinued.—All letters and papers heretofore sent there, are now to be directed to "Big Swamp P. O.," where Mr. Lott Lennon is Postmaster.

Death of Boston.—The celebrated race horse Boston died on Tuesday last, near the residence of Mr. Blackburn, in Kentucky. He was in his 17th year.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, on the 12th inst., E. L. Winslow, Esq. was appointed Chairman for the ensuing year. Two new Districts were established by the Board. The following persons were appointed School Committeemen for the year 1850:

District No. 1—A. H. Dewar, Wm. Seaborn, T. W. Spence.
2—Jesse Weathers, Jesse Morgan, Stephen Pegram.
3—A. W. Betts, Jno. Spence, Wiley Sexton.
4—T. J. Johnson, E. Mathews, K. Jones.
5—Jno. Gaskins, Alex'r McLeod, Wm. Sexton.
6—Wm. Williams, Wm. Gardner, Wm. K. Hockady.
7—John McKay, D. W. Massie, Henry Avera.
8—Daniel Stewart, Joseph Adams, Walter Ennis.
9—Lovet Royals, Thos Johnson, R. J. Norris.
10—Wm. Stewart, Jas. Hodges, Furney Tart.
11—Jonath'n Wood, Isaac Taylor, Henry Pope.
12—Daniel McDonald, John R. Taylor, Angus McLellan.
13—David McNeill, Anson Wade, Jas. Geddie.
14—John Murphy, Sen'r, Dugald McPhail, John McPhail.
15—Farq'd Armstrong, Ezekiel King, Sr., Jno. Murphy, Jr.
16—Joshua Taylor, James Guy, Geo. McKay.
17—Haywood Gainey, John Geddie, Matthew Strickland.
18—Newsom Autery, Wilson Faircloth, Alex'r Maxwell.
19—John Cade, John Williford, Malcolm McMillan.
20—Wm. Cade, Randal McDaniel, Jas. Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M. H. Seawell, John Averett.
22—Joseph Downing, Jonathan Carter, Valentine Downing.
23—Elijah Fisher, Duncan West, Daniel L. Smith.
24—Alex'r McLennan, John Bell, Henry R. King.
25—G. T. King, H. Wright, John Wood.
26—Giles Ham, Benj'n Smith, Bright Goodman.
27—Henry Elliot, John Elliot, Rev. Evander McNair.
28—Alex'r Walker, John McNeill, Jr., W. L. Williams.
29—Samuel D. Pipkin, J. W. Hodges, Stewart Pipkin.
30—Silas Douglas, John L. Atkins, Malcom McLean.
31—Benj'n Morison, Hector McNeill, William Wade.
32—Thos. P. Hall, Jas. Cameron, Wm. L Hall.
33—Malcom McKay, James Senter, Albert Holleman.
34—Arch'd J. Mason, Daniel Leslie, Arch'd Clark.
35—John McRae, Alex'r Morison, John Ray.
36—Robert Norden, Wm. McDougald, Alex'r McPhail.
37—Duncan Patterson, Henry Mason, Murdoch McLeod.
38—James T. Harrington, Arch'd McLean, James S. Harrington.
39—Duncan McLean, Jr., Malcom Dove, Angus B. Cameron.
40—Angus Cameron, A. J. Cameron, Jno. W. Cameron.
41—Arch'd McCollum, Robert Smith, Neill McLeod.
42—Roderick McCrimmen, Neill Patterson, Arch'd Patterson.
43—Alex'r Campbell, Arch'd G. Ray, Allen McDougald.
44—R. D. Gillis, Robt. Graham, L. Bethune.
45—Wm. McDiarmid, Angus McLeod, Neill Lamon.
46—Jno. McFadyen, Christopher Munroe, Duncan Murchison.
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ray.
48—Chas. Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray, (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm. McLauchlin, Dan'l Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, Dugald McDugald, John Ray.
51—Dan'l S. McColman, Neill R. Blue, David Gillis.
52—Daniel C. Currie, Arch'd Buie, Wm. Biggs.
53—Colin McRae, C. P. Mallett, Amasa Alden.
54—Wm. J. Smith, J. A. Byrne, J. C. Ellis.
55—Arthur Davis, Neill G. McNeill, John McDonald.
56—Alfred Jackson, C. B. Tyson, Nathan Williamson.
57—Malcom McDonald, Neill Darroch, Jesse Ellis.
58—James G. Cook, Joseph S. Dunn, Charles McIver.
59—Arch'd McDuffie, Alex'r McPherson, Duncan McArthur.
60—James Baker, Wm. J. Anderson, Joshua Carmon.
61—E. W. Barge, Wm. T. Frizell, Jesse T. Warden.
62—James Banks, Joseph Arey, Thomas J. Johnson.
63—Same as 62.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C. Ray
65—Wm. McMillan, Robert McKinnon, David Murphy.
66—— —— ——, —— ——, —— ——.
67—Thos. Mathews, Murdoch McLeod, Randal Morgan.
68—Arch'd Ray, M. B. Gillis, Malcom Gillis.
69—Wm. H. Partin, Jn. Adams, Edwin Adams.
70—Peter Campbell, Neill Blue, Hugh McPherson.
71—Arch'd McMillan, John Barnes, Daniel Turlington.
72—D. Buie, Foster Mason, D. Corabow.
73—Robert C. Belden, Wm. J. Kelly, James Parish.
74—Noah Buckhannan, Jno. W. McKay, Samuel Brown.

The following persons were appointed Committees for the examination of School Teachers for the year 1850:

At Tirza—Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., Alex'r D. McLean, Major Neill McLean.

At Fayetteville—W. A. Huske, J. T. Warden, Wm. McLaurin.

Boundaries of District No. 73.

Beginning at the mouth of Crapmare Creek; thence up Little River to the Mill formerly owned by Alex'r Murchison; thence South so as to include Mr. Robert C. Belden; thence to the mouth of Little Creek; thence up said River to the mouth of Duncan's Creek; thence up Duncan's Creek to the mouth of Tarkey Creek, to the head; thence North to the Murchison Road; thence with said Road to Alex'r Murchison's house; thence in a direct line to the head of Crapmare Creek; thence down said Creek to the beginning.

Boundaries of District No. 74.

Formed out of a part of No. 33. Bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Butrel's Creek and running in a direct line by Allen McLean's Mill to Stephens Creek; thence up the Creek to the old Newbern Road; thence along that Road to the County line; thence down Daniel's Creek to the beginning.

AN ABSTRACT *taken from the Reports of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, from October 12th, 1845, to January 3d, 1850:*

No. of District.	Amt't paid 1846.	Amt't paid 1847.	Amt't paid 1848.	Amt't paid 1849.	Total amt't paid.	Due to Districts.	Due by Districts.
1	39	64	56	56	215	117	98	
2	39	47	56	56	198	173	25	
3	47	96	64	56	263	351		88
4	58	64	56	56	234	234		
5	60	60	60	60	240	230	10	
6	58 50	32	56	56	202	146	56 50	
7	58 50	64	56	56	234	170	64	
8	58 50	64	56	56	234	178	56	
9	58	32	56	56	202	117	85	
10	58	96	56	56	266	351	85	
11	58	32	56	56	202	117	85	
12	29		56	56	141	88	53	
13	29	64	56	56	205	117	57	
14	29		56	56	141	205	64	
15		64	56	56	176	234	58	
16	

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1850.

The Special Term of the Superior Court for this county, held last week by Judge Ellis, was successful in getting off the docket several of those knotty cases which have so long been in the way of all other business. One case was tried for the fourth time, each trial occupying two days, we believe. It originally involved a transaction of some 2 or 300 dollars; but the costs have probably swelled it to $2000. On two former occasions, Juries *hung* on it. Once a verdict was rendered, but a new trial was granted by the presiding Judge. This time again, the Jury could not agree, and the matter was finally compromised, each party paying part of the costs.

We were not in Court five minutes during the Term, but understand Judge Ellis gave great satisfaction to the Bar, to suitors and to the public.

WHIG CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Whigs of Lenoir, Caldwell county, Gen. Samuel F. Patterson presiding, a cordial approval was given to the administration of our present able and worthy Chief Magistrate, Gov. Manly. It was recommended that a Convention be held at Raleigh on the 20th of March, and ten Delegates were appointed.

At a meeting in Randolph,—John B. Troy, Chairman, and J. M. A. Drake, Secretary,—Gov. Manly was unanimously recommended for re-election, with an expression of the heartiest approval of his administration. This resolution was warmly advocated by Major Russ, Messrs. Hogan and Worth. And Messrs. Waddell, Leach, Gilmer and Mendenhall, gave their hearty concurrence and made, each, a short address, pledging an increased vote for Manly in their respective counties

The meeting approved of the State Convention held at Raleigh, and appointed twelve Delegates.

N. C. GOLD.—The Asheborough Herald mentions the discovery of a gold mine by Mr. C. Shields, of Mechanic's Hill, Moore county, from which $1500 was realized in gold out of 126 bushels of ore It is worked by Messrs. Shields, Duncan McIntosh, and McLeod.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier presents a gloomy picture of the state of things. He says the propositions and discussions tend not to conciliation, but to exasperation; that no compromise has been suggested which will be satisfactory; that a majority of the Southern members will resist appropriations till the whole controversy be settled; that Mr. Clingman said to him, that his propositions would be carried out—he was certain that he had 45 members to go with him. If, said he, we have a collision, we do not mean to have the army and navy against us.

On the other hand, many of the Northern and Western people are writing to their members, deprecating the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure. These letters are from men of both parties. No letters are received urging extreme measures.

Be assured, (he adds,) no Wilmot Proviso can pass the House, to say nothing of the Senate.

THE SHIP IN A STORM.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier uses the following strong simile:—

When Mr. Clay, the other day, invoked the aid of the Almighty, I could but think of the popular and trite illustration—the seaman, who prayed for the safety of the ship in the storm, but rising from his knees, declared that he could not see how it was to be done.

MR. BENTON.—This individual is now reaping the bitter fruits of his own bad example in the Senate. He and Mr. Randolph introduced into that once grave and dignified and gentlemanly body, in which an act of rudeness or rowdyism was unheard of, the system of bullying and personal outrage which have now become so common. For long years Mr. Benton may be said to have had it all his own way. He domineered over the Senate with a success which he mistook for an evidence of his power, and with an impunity which led him to imagine that every body was afraid of him, whereas in truth they were only disgusted at his vulgarity. Gradually the barriers have been broken down, and small men, and unmannerly men, and conceited men,—as small, and unmannerly, and conceited as himself,—have found their way to the seats beside him; and he who once lorded it over the Senate scarcely dares to open his mouth, lest some Foote should assail him in the rear, whilst he endeavors to make his escape from a Chamber from which he himself was wont to drive others.

The public cannot but have noticed (and we hope with the same pleasure it has given us,) how utterly insignificant he has become. His only achievement this session has been to make one of his characteristic speeches to the keeper of the "woolly horse" exhibition, to have him arrested for obtaining money under a false pretence, (the pretence that the nondescript horse was captured by his son-in-law Col. Fremont.) A late letter from Washington says,—

"The affair of the "Woolly Horse" has tended to throw still greater ridicule around the "Great Exploded;" and a Lecture has been delivered by the horse man, which drew a crowded and amused audience. Subject—"The Greatest Humbug of the Age, Thomas H. Benton."

The Raleigh Star, we are glad to state, has been greatly enlarged and improved in appearance. It is now, we believe, the largest paper in the State, as it is one of the best printed, on new type, and fine paper. Its editorial columns, also, indicate more than ordinary attention.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The original manuscript of this Address was sold at Philadelphia last week for $2,300. It was purchased by Rev. Dr. Boardman for James Lennox, Esq. of New York.

"FOR A MERE SONG."—Jenny Lind, the celebrated "Swedish Nightingale," has agreed with Mr. Barnum of New York, to sing 150 nights in the U. States. She is to receive more than 2,500 dollars for each night,—nearly $400,000 in all,—have all expenses of herself and suite of six persons paid, and a carriage constantly at her disposal, during the two years she will be here.

Moderate terms these! But then she is said to spend all she makes in charity. So it is all right.

BEAUTIES OF THE WASHINGTON 'UNION.'—This dignified organ of a great party commences a long editorial as follows.—

"There seems to be a perfect destitution of all sense of principle, honor, or truth, on the part of the leaders of the federal party now in possession of the government. It is to their hypocrisy, duplicity, and falsehood, more than to any other causes, to which are to be attributed the disquietude, dissension, and sectional conflict of opinion and interests which now afflict the country, endanger its peace, and menace the existence of the Union."

And at the end of three columns, it says, in flaming Capitols,

"The Southern Whigs have proved themselves to be the worst enemies of the South and of Southern institutions.

"But the present is no time for crimination and recrimination."

There is as wide a difference between the precept and the practice of the Union, as there is between that paper and truth and decency.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—BIDS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The Editor of the Columbia Telegraph, in one of his letters from Washington, calls attention to the fact, that not one of the "bids," for which so much credit was claimed in the Senate a few days ago by the bidders, and which were so successfully ridiculed and denounced by others, has originated from a Southern man. "There is Mr. Cass's "bid," (says he,) the Resolutions suspending diplomatic relations with Austria; Mr. Webster's "bid," the grant of public lands to immigrants; Mr. Houston's do.; Mr. Douglas's do.; Mr. Walker's do.; Mr. Seward's do., and a little more so; and finally Mr. Clay's "bid" in his so-called Compromise Resolutions, which have "compromised" him to the North. Mr. Benton's "bid" was the proposition in relation to Texas, but having been stript of that thunder by Mr. Foote, he is doubtless preparing some other, of which the gallant Mississippian would not claim the paternity.

"Amidst this auction of the public lands, the Southern Senators, who are true to their section and to themselves, stand sternly aloof—into this scramble for place and power they do not enter, except to shame back their more intriguing allies into a better and higher sense of public duty and personal dignity."

The Editor goes on to compliment Messrs. Butler, Dawson, Mangum, and Badger, especially the latter, and we may here remark that it is the second time within a week that he has been praised by South Carolina papers, (the other instance being the Charleston Mercury.) A remarkable fact certainly, when we recollect how prone our self-inflated neighbors are to affect to sneer at every thing North Carolinian.

But as to these public lands, it is not only the interest of every man in the Atlantic States, but it is the duty of every honest man everywhere, to set his face against all propositions to give them away. They have been, and are still, lavished by millions of acres a year upon the Western States, on the pretext, for which there is always plausibility, and sometimes justice, that these gifts serve to improve and make more valuable the remainder. But the attempts constantly made now-a-days, to cede the entire thousand millions of acres to the States within which they lie, or to give them away to all who will take the trouble to go and settle on them, are attempts at downright robbery—robbery of those who have loaned the United States fifty millions of dollars on the faith of a pledge of those lands—but still more a robbery of the old States who have a joint interest in the property;—and worst of all a robbery of those States of their greatest treasure, their *men*, who, instead of subduing the earth by the sweat of their brow where they now live, would be tempted to those far-off regions where land could be had for nothing,—and, we may almost add, where nothing else that is worthy of estimation can be had, at present. There are already too many inducements to our people to wander from their homes and their kindred, rather than to set about those works of improvement which would render their homes dear to them. Let us encourage no policy which shall still further deplete the Atlantic States, until their population shall be so multiplied, four fold, as to make dispersion necessary.

But to return to the letter of the Editor of the Telegraph. He says that no one can be long in Washington without seeing and deploring, that "*the great minds of the country are seeking merely to float into office upon the current of excitement which grows out of the present state of affairs.*" [And yet we in North Carolina find one of our Senators denounced because he is too honest and unselfish to rush headlong into this race, this scramble, after the spoils at the expense of the peace of the Union; because he is suspected of rather desiring to heal the breach than further to widen it.]

The Editor attributes the disturbances and distractions which now pervade the public mind, and threaten the public weal, to the selfish ambition of many of those whose sole aspiration should be the peace and prosperity of the Republic.

We think there is too much truth in this.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

LEGISLATIVE ROW.—In the N. Y. Assembly, a member called another a liar, whereupon a tumbler was hurled, and they rushed at each other, but were kept apart. Both Locofocos.

The steamer Rhode Island, an old boat, has been wrecked on the passage from New York to California, only four days at sea. 3 of the passengers and 9 of the crew saved. Fate of the 30 or 40 others not ascertained.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE.—The Richmond Republican, calling to mind that the South was never annoyed by the North until after the African slave trade was prohibited in 1808, proposes to quiet the fanatical spirit by repealing all laws interfering with that trade; so as to let the Northern merchants engage in it again. This is a just rebuke; for it is well known that Northern merchants, Northern ships, and Northern Seamen, carried on that trade most extensively and profitably until through the efforts of the South it was declared piracy. And soon afterwards commenced the agitation of abolition. The Republican thinks that a chance at the "spoils" of that trade again would make the North content.

ANOTHER BROWN CASE.—In the Virginia Legislature, a few days ago, a case occurred very near akin to the two Brown cases in Congress, though in this instance the victim's name was Thompson. The Locofoco caucus had resolved, for the first time in the history of legislation in that State, to make a clean sweep of all Whig office holders. They had nominated for the office of Auditor, in place of the Whig incumbent, a certain George W. Thompson, who had the best of all qualifications for the place, to-wit, he had been removed from office at Washington by Gen. Taylor. Well, when the nominations were made in the Legislature, Mr. Syme questioned the soundness of this Mr. Thompson on the Southern question. The Locos denied, demanded proof, and blustered considerably, declaring that Mr. Thompson was so straight on that subject that he leaned backwards. The proofs, however, thickened, and it was finally placed beyond a doubt, that Thompson had, years ago, whilst in Ohio, (he lives near the line of that State,) uttered sentiments more abominable than any ever imputed to Wilmot, or Giddings, or Garrison. The election was postponed; and at the first Locofoco caucus held afterwards, Thompson was dropped like a hot potato.

The case of Thompson and Brown is that of many other Locofocos besides. They are first rare natural allies of the South as long as political preferment may be hoped for, and as long as they can escape being found out.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer notices counterfeit $10 notes on the Bank of Charleston. They are signed H. W. Conner, President, A. G. Rose, Cashier, have a clumsy, fat dark-looking head on the upper corner of the left, and a smoking engine on the lower corner of the right hand end. The whole bill looks like a counterfeit.

Also, $20 notes on the Commercial Bank of Columbia. These have a standing full length likeness of Gen. Washington on the left, and a clumsy, wooly head on the right hand end. These notes are signed by A. Blanding, President, and J. O. Crawford, Cashier.

THE UNION.—ELOQUENT EXTRACT.—The following beautiful passage is from a 4th of July Oration delivered at Charleston in 1809, by the late HON. THOMAS S. GRIMKE, then a very young man:

"The American, who can look forward with calmness to the day of separation, must be either more, or less than man. He must be the victim of ambition or corruption; a deluded enthusiast, or a prophet of good, which the most sanguine dare not hope, and the keen-eyed statesman cannot foresee. Thenceforward the American eagle shall drop the olive-branch of peace, and grasp only the arrows of war. The hand which writes the declaration of disunion, shall feel the blood curdle in its veins; and the tongue which reads it to the world, shall stiffen in the act. The mountains that divide us, shall be "the dark mountains of death," and the streams that flow between, like the waters of Egypt, shall be turned into blood.

"Conceive the eventful crisis arrived, when the delegates of America meet to sever our confederacy. * * * In vain may they call up the spirit of Washington to hallow their rites; like the prophet at Endor, he shall look but to blast, and speak but to curse."

NOMINATION REJECTED.—On the 11th inst. the Senate, in Executive session, rejected the nomination of Col. Jas. Watson Webb, as Charge de Affairs to Austria, by a vote of 34 to 7. For one, we shall shed no tears over that.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 11th, the petition presented by Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, praying for the dissolution of the Union, was again debated at great length, by Messrs. Chase, Dayton, Cass, Webster, Butler, Hale, Foote, Davis of Mass. Wales, Cooper, Clemens, and Seward. The question was on receiving it; and when it was finally taken, it resulted, for receiving 3, (Messrs. Chase, Hale, and Seward.) Against it, 51.

Its reception was urged on the ground that no petition ought to be refused, and that the Senate had a few days before received the Wilmington resolutions presented by Mr. Mangum, those who voted for reception declaring, very emphatically, that they were for the Union and against dissolution.

In the course of Mr. Cass's speech he said,—

We talk as flippantly of breaking up this Union as we talk about dividing a township. The great difficulty of our position is, sir, that we do not know how well we are off. The sun never shone on so prosperous a country as this; and yet we reject almost contemptuously the blessings of God, and seem utterly insensible to the favors he has showered upon us. Look over the pages of ancient history, sir, look round the world as it is, and where will you find more freedom, more happiness, less oppression, less misery, than in this country? And yet we seem from time to time ready to reject all these elements of public and private prosperity, and to destroy this Government, the world's best hope and our own. Instead of this eternal system of complaining, we should bow our knees in gratitude to Him who gave us these blessings, and who, I sometimes fear, will strike us with judicial blindness as He did his chosen people of old. That we have difficulties sometimes to encounter is but the common lot of humanity, individual as well as national. But when these come, let them be adjusted in a proper spirit of compromise, and the future may bring us all that the fondest aspiration can desire.

This petition asks us to take measures to dissolve this Union *peaceably*. It professes to come from the followers of William Penn, the great apostle of peace; from a portion of the most respectable Society of Friends, whose high moral qualities no man appreciates better than I do. But what kind of a proposition is this? *To dissolve this Union peaceably!* I say it with all proper deference to the petitioners, but I say it emphatically, that he who expects such a result is either already in an insane hospital or ought to be placed there. He who believes that such a Government as this, with its traditions, its institutions, its promises of the past, its performance of the present, and its hopes of the future, living in the heart's core of almost every American, can be broken up without bloodshed, has read human nature and human history to little purpose. No, sir, the Gordian knot that binds us together will never be severed but by the sword. To talk, then, of dissolution is to talk of war. Both are inseparably connected, and the evil day that brings the one will bring the other. And what kind of a war will it be? Such a war, sir, as the world has never seen. The nearer we have been as friends, the more deadly will be our feelings as enemies. It will have all the elements of a civil war; of an intestine war. Wherever the border may be, it will be marked by blood and conflagration from one end of it to the other. Far be it from me to weigh the injuries that each portion might inflict upon the other, and then strike the balance of evil with mathematical precision. It is enough for me to know that ruinous would be the hopes of both.—And where is all this to end? If jealousies and fancied rival interests, or real grievances, are to divide us into two confederacies, where is that division to stop? Similar causes will exist—they are inseparable from human nature—and we shall finally be reduced to State sovereignties, and may read our fate in the fate of the Greek republics so vividly portrayed by the ancient historians.

MR. WEBSTER. Mr. President, I am much obliged to the member from Michigan for the clearness and force with which he has expressed opinions, in which, in the main, I entirely concur, especially in what he says of that existing idealism which I find spread over the country, that there can be or may be such a thing as a peaceable breaking up of this Union.

I am quite sorry that my friend from New Hampshire has presented any such petition as this, and I shall be quite surprised if there be any votes in the Senate for receiving it. It would be on our part an assumption of power; it would look as if by possibility we could do something to the effect and with the tendency which this, I will say, presumptuous petition, from whatever source it comes, calls upon us to do.

I think the substance of this petition is such that, to be appropriate, it should have had a preamble in these words:

"Gentlemen members of Congress, whereas at the commencement of this session you and each of you took your solemn oaths in the presence of God, and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the constitution of the United States; now, therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union, and overthrow the constitution of the United States as soon as you can.—And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray."

MR. CASS. That's first-rate.

MR. SEWARD said,—

I believe, sir, if there had never been any petitions *on the subject of slavery* rejected by Congress, there never would have been any petitions presented to Congress *for the dissolution of the Union*. I believe that so long as we suffer those who are disunionists to maintain before the people a false issue on the right of petition, so long will we have the right of petition abused and perverted for such purposes. And it is for that reason I desire to receive this and all other petitions.

After this subject was disposed of, Mr. Berrien spoke an hour and a half, without concluding, in reply to Mr. Clay, on the Compromise resolutions of the latter.

On Tuesday, among many petitions presented, was one by Mr. Hale, from 1483 women of Dover, N. H. praying that slavery may not be extended into New Mexico and California.

Mr. Mangum objected to its reception.

Mr. King moved to lay the question of reception on the table. Rejected, 26 to 19.

Then followed a violent debate between Messrs. Douglas, King, Butler, Davis of Miss., and Hale. Mr. Douglass, who had voted with only one other Senator against the reception of the resolutions from Wilmington, N. C., said, that as the Senate had decided to receive that memorial, on the ground that it did not ask for action, but for non-action, he now voted to receive this, which was of the same character. He was for treating North and South alike.

Mr. King thought the cases were altogether different; that this Northern memorial asked Congress to prohibit Southern people from going to the territories with their property, whilst the Southern resolutions merely asked Congress not to legislate at all on the subject.

Mr. Butler complained that the Senate were imposed upon to an intolerable extent by an incendiary,—a madman, if the Senate pleased, who, day after day, took up the whole time of the Senate in presenting petitions designed to distract and dissever—(at the word "Madman," order was called from all sides of the Senate, and Mr. Butler resumed his seat with demonstrations of excessive excitement.

Mr. Hale replied, telling Mr. Butler that he would have to talk louder, and threaten harder, before he would succeed in shutting his mouth.—He would tell him that the poor, miserable minority, which a powerful majority had endeavored to crush, were not to be appalled even by any consideration of personal fear. New Hampshire blood coursed not through cowards' veins, and her sons, who had evinced their prowess in many a field, would not surrender their constitutional privileges without a struggle.

The subject was then postponed, and

Mr. Berrien concluded his speech in reply to Mr. Clay. He referred to the rude assaults upon an institution of the South, which was interwoven with her hopes and feelings, and she was now determined no longer to submit to assaults. He had once hazarded popularity by voting for a compromise, which, by the lack of firmness on the part of a few Southern men, was lost.

He was willing again to support any plan of accommodation that would give equal rights to the South. He would despond but for one reflection, to wit: That these self-same difficulties existed when the constitution was made, and were overcome by patriotism and fraternal feelings.

He paid a most beautiful tribute to Mr. Clay, wishing that he might long live to participate in the blessings of unity and peace, and that when he should at last be called to lay off the frail garment which he has so gracefully worn, his closing eyes might rest on a free, united, happy republic.

The South called upon Congress not to legislate upon the question of slavery. They had not asked legislative aid; it was legislative interference which they deprecated. They called upon Congress to exercise whatever power it had, to organize governments for the territories, and abstain from any action upon the domestic institution of slavery. They called upon Congress to leave the slavery question to the great constitutional arbiter between the two sections. That was all the South asked. What then—he would appeal to the Senator from Kentucky—(Mr. Clay)—what had the South to yield? What was it that they had to surrender? Was it their constitutional right to invoke the decision of the highest tribunal in the Union, that they were called upon to give up? Surely such a demand could never be entertained. He then proceeded to examine more specifically the question of the power of Congress to take any action upon the question of slavery in the new territories, arguing against the existence of any such power.

In conclusion, he asserted the law opinion, that slavery, by the constitution, exists everywhere where it is not abolished by the municipal law of the States. This, he believed, would be the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. He particularly adverted to Mr. Clay's remarks upon the implied faith to Maryland and Virginia, that Slavery should not be abolished by Congress in the District ceded by them, and called upon Senate also to keep in mind the implied faith towards all the South. He referred to Mr. Seward's description of the benefits accruing to New York, from her portion of the surplus revenue, in advancing the educational interests of her population:—He said, it was a melancholy fact, which appeared in comparing the statistics of crime in New York, that crime and knowledge go together.

Mr. Dickinson interposing, remarked, that the Senator charged the crime of the city of New York, the depot for the reception of criminals from the entire world, against the agricultural districts.

Mr. Berrien feared, that making all allowance, no better state of things could be shown.

In his closing observations, Mr. Berrien declared his belief that the North would not abolish Slavery to-morrow, if it had the power, because it entered too largely in their prosperity; the products of slave labor furnishing the material to so great an extent, for their manufacturing and carrying trade. The North considered Slavery a sin, but consoles itself in the idea that as long as it is confined to the Southern States it is their sin, and that the North do not participate in it. He had no idea of a dissolution of the Union. When the idea was presented to him, it floated before his mind like a vision, to which he could give no form; and yet, as the result of a desperation which may ensue upon this question, such dissolution might come, and if it did come, his feelings, sympathies, and efforts, would all be in behalf of the people with whom he had identified his interest. The lot of her people, whether in weal or wo, should be his.

On Wednesday, Mr. Clay presented a memorial asking Congress to pay the debt of Texas.

The question was taken, without further debate, on receiving Mr. Hale's memorial presented yesterday. And it was received, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

A message of only four lines length was received from the President, transmitting an official copy of the Constitution of California.

Mr. Douglas moved to refer it to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Benton said he had expected Mr. Clay to move its reference to a Select Committee. He thought it an appropriate occasion for such a committee, and Mr. Clay the proper person to move the committee.

Mr. Douglas waived his motion.

Mr. Clay expressed his sense of the courtesy of Mr. D. It was not his intention to move for a committee. He had been urged to do so by Mr. Benton; but he had no desire to take the lead. If the Senate, however, should place him on a committee, he would cheerfully serve.

Mr. Foote wished to offer a resolution for a Select Committee of 15.

Mr. Douglas renewed his motion.

Mr. Benton moved that the whole subject be referred to a Select Committee, to be chosen by ballot, except the Chairman, who should be Mr. Clay.

Mr. Foote objected. And on his motion the subject was postponed.

Another message from the President, in reply to a call for documents on the Nicaragua question. The President says, "The information called for will be cheerfully communicated as soon as it shall be found to be compatible with the public interest."

Mr. Davis of Miss spoke an hour and a half, in reply to Mr. Clay, on the compromise resolutions.

Mr. Foote offered his resolution for a Select Committee of 15, to consider the whole subject of slavery.

On Thursday, Mr. Badger said, I am entrusted with a memorial numerously signed by citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, praying Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of repairing certain works heretofore erected on Cape Fear river for the improvement of its navigation, which the memorialists represent are falling into decay, and unless they are repaired they will not only be useless, but positively mischievious to the navigation. They pray also for the erection of a sea-wall for the purpose of siding in the improvement of the river. May I be permitted to say to the committee who will have charge of this memorial, that I hope they will give it the consideration which belongs intrinsically to the subject itself, which is so deeply interesting to the commercial prosperity of this rapidly rising town. If they pay any regard to that principle of equality which my friend from Georgia so strongly laid down the other day, it cannot be that such an application from my State will not receive prompt and cheerful acquiescence on the part of the committee to which it may be referred. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hale presented a number of abolition memorials, the question on receiving which, was, on motion of Mr. Badger, laid on the table.

Mr. Davis concluded his speech in reply to Mr. Clay. He had been bitterly disappointed in the course adopted by that Senator. He had hoped from him some plan of settlement, something upon which the patriotic, on all sides, could agree. Instead of that, he had presented a scheme essentially conceding to the North all that was claimed by the South. Mr. Davis took the extreme Southern ground, insisting that slavery is so recognized in the constitution as to make it an institution of the United States, and not simply of the State in which it exists. He contended that all the laws of Mexico abolishing slavery are null and void, having been passed by authorities not possessed of competent jurisdiction. He also defended the institution of slavery itself—all history, ancient and modern, showed the Ethiopian, wherever found, in the condition of bondsmen. Slavery had been the only cause of permanent blessing to the African race, and emancipation was fraught with injury to them. It was a false humanity which sought to raise them above their condition;—it was an institution of the Almighty, recognized and sanctioned by the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations.

The debate on the reference of the California Constitution was renewed.

Mr. Clay expressed himself favorable to the reference of the matter to the territorial committee, and hoped California would be admitted at once.

Mr. Foote argued that a change had taken place in the Senator's views. In his great speech he had taken the ground that all subjects relating to slavery should be acted on at once. Now he is in favor of admitting California without any settlement of the other subjects. Mr. F. then proceeded to investigate the past and present conduct of Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton, charging that a scheme had been set on foot to smuggle California into the Union, and gain two votes against the South. He attributed Col. Benton's action as part of that frailty common to human nature. The Senator had a son-in-law who was to take a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Dodge called the Senator to order.

Mr. Foote disclaimed all intention of being personal, and was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Clay explained that he was in favor of admitting California into the Union as a State. But he had never said that all the various matters involving slavery could be acted on at one moment, or in one bill.

Mr. Foote replied.

Mr. Benton moved that the Constitution of California be referred to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report a bill for the admission of California as a State, unconnected with any other matter.

And the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, the subject of the admission of California was debated by Messrs. Butler, Badger, Webster, and Hale. [Debate only received this morning; and will be published in our next.]

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the day was spent on the joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting the revenues from customs.

On Tuesday, after the passage of the revenue collection bill, Messrs. Brown, of Miss., Hilliard, and Inge, spoke on the territorial question. Mr. Inge said that the question is not now the Wilmot Proviso: that is dead: but the California Proviso, submitted in lieu of it.

Mr. Brown, who had supported Cass at the last Presidential election, explained that he never would have done so if he had understood his Nicholson letter to mean what he nows says in his late speech in the Senate. And no party allegiance should ever induce him to support him.

On Wednesday, Mr. Burt, from the committee, to which was referred the bill from the Senate entitled "An act to refund to the State of North Carolina the amount of money advanced and transportation furnished to volunteers from that State during the late war with Mexico," reported the same back with the recommendation that it do not pass. The bill was committed.

The President's Messages in relation to Nicaragua and the California Constitution were received, read, and laid on the table.

A debate occurred on a bill to give an additional Clerk to the Supreme Court, in the course of which Mr. Carter, of Ohio, in a low speech opposing the resolution, stigmatised the Judges as superannuated drivellers, and that they required auxilliary brains in order that they might think, &c. &c. He was replied to very effectively by Mr. Cleaveland of Conn. (another Locofoco.)

On Thursday, after the morning business, Messrs. Hilliard and Fitch spoke on slavery, (on the reference of the President's Message.) There was a scene of great disorder between Mr. P. King of N. Y and the House.

Mr. Berrien's speech is spoken of by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, as not of a conciliatory tendency. Georgia, says he, goes farther than any State, and her members are prepared to follow her lead. She is ready for resistance when California is admitted, though that can hardly be considered a violation of the constitution.

Mr. Calhoun, having sufficiently recovered, was expected to speak against the admission of California, perhaps this day.

COLLECTING THE REVENUE.—We have already mentioned the fact, that during the late Administration of Mr. Polk it required $2,132,000 to pay the custom house officers engaged in collecting the revenue; and yet, that on the last night of the existence of that Administration a law was passed limiting the amount to be paid by the *present* Administration for the same object to $1,560,000—thus cutting off nearly one-third of the amount, though in the mean time a host of new officers were to be appointed and paid in California, at an enormous expense.

But we are told by the "Union," that Mr. Walker, Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, repeatedly recommended that the expense be reduced; that the sum expended was too large, and he was ready to reduce it.

Now it is very extraordinary that Mr. Walker could not get Congress to assist him in this laudable object. He carried all his other measures through, with ease—the Tariff of 1846, the warehousing system, the Home Department, and others of minor importance. Will any one believe, that if he really desired Congress to save more than half a million to the Treasury, (which was wasted, if he may be believed,) he could not have procured the passage of a law to that effect? For one, we don't believe that he would have found any difficulty in it, if he had been in earnest. It was a tub thrown to the whale—a recommendation to Buncombe, and not to Congress.

But Mr. Walker is stated by the Union to have declared recently that the reduced sum is enough. If so, why did he not confine his own expenditures to that sum? He had as much right to dismiss all surplus and useless officers as Mr. Meredith. It required no law of Congress to dispense with them. And if they were useless, Mr. Walker is guilty of having expended more than two millions of dollars in four years which he was bound by every obligation to save to the public.

MORE GOLD.—Two steamers have arrived since the Empire City, bringing nearly a million more of gold.

The British have given up Tigre Island, which had been forcibly taken from Honduras by order of Mr. Chatfield.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—The Edgefield (S. C.) Adv. states that from four to five thousand people assembled in that village on the 1st instant, to see three men hanged. But they were disappointed when they found that the Governor had respited two of them, and only one was hanged.

THE WETMORE DEFALCATION.—Gen. Wetmore, late defaulting Naval Officer at New York, has paid up $92,000 of the deficiency, leaving about $90,000 still due.

From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

A better and more rational spirit begins to prevail in the North, on the subject of slavery. It will be very difficult to revive the Wilmot proviso, from its present state of syncope. I have little doubt, however, that the northern members will be prepared to go beyond General Taylor's propositions, and create governments for the territories without any Wilmot proviso.

GEORGIA.—Returns from 14 counties in the First Congressional District, recently represented by Hon. T. Butler King, show a majority for Jackson, the democratic candidate, of 39 votes.—The two remaining counties will probably increase this majority.

"General Sam Houston," says a Washington letter writer, "in a man of leaf gold—the covering is thin but of good metal." This we apprehend is a discovery which indicates a remarkable aptitude on the part of the author for finding gold. It had been previously believed by many that the General was encased in a good stout thick covering of metal somewhat resembling gold, although of very different value.—*Columbia Tel.*

Terribly Prolific.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Journal of the 26th ult., says that the woman residing in West Branch Valley, who gave birth to four children about sixteen months ago, presented her husband with three more, last week, making seven children in the space of sixteen months!

Number of wagons that passed Gen. McIntosh's, five miles west of Carthage, going towards Fayetteville, from January 1st, 1849, to January 1st, 1850:

Six-horse 425—five-horse 681—four-horse 1038—three-horse 618—two-horse 667—one-horse 600. Total 4,029.

Carringes and Buggies, 715.
Carts 400.—*Ashborough Herald.*

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 14th inst., by Thomas N. Cameron, Esq., Mr. RICHARD WATSON to Miss MARY ANN SMITH.

In Cumberland county, on the 5th inst., Mr. GILBERT RAY to Miss MARTHA FAIRCLOTH. Also, on the 7th, Mr. M WILLIAMS to Miss SARAH JANE JOHNSON.

In New Hanover county, Mr. R. H. MELVIN of Sampson county, to Miss H. J. ANDRES, daughter of Elisha Andres.

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., by Kilba Lassiter, Esq., Mr. JESSE M. JERNIGAN to Miss MARTHA DRAUGHON, eldest daughter of J. R. Draughon, Esq.; all of Sampson.

In New Hanover county, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN T. WRIGHT of Cumberland, to Miss HELEN, daughter of Stuart Devane, Esq. Also, on the 5th, Mr. WM. E. DEVANE to Miss MARY D. MOORE.

DIED,

At Dr. H. M. Turner's, in this county, on the 10th inst., Mr. JAMES T. McALISTER, aged 24 years.

In Trenton, N. C., JAMES C. BRYAN, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Jones County, in the 33d year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 12th instant, SARAH CATHARINE, second daughter of James M. Middleton, Esq., of Duplin county, in the 19th year of her age.

In New Hanover county, on the 5th inst., Miss NANCY McALLISTER, in the 82d year of her age

At Gnadenhuetten, Ohio, on the 17th ult., the Rev. CHARLES A. BLACK, Pastor of the Moravian Brethren's Church at that place and Sharon, aged 46, formerly for five years the Principal of the Female Seminary at Salem, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB. 19.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,		6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,		20½ a
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,		6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,		25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,		5 a
Cotton,	11½ a 12	Oats,		35 a
Corn,	60 a 70	Oil, Linseed,		65 a 70
Coffee,	16 a 17½	Powder,	5 00 a	6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,		1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,		6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,		11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a	
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.		45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 25	Shingles,		2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,		10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,		75 a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,		35 a 36
Do. English,	3¾ a 4	Wool,		11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1 25	White Lead,		2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00			
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8	cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18	"

REMARKS.—Since our last, there has been very little produce in market. No change to notice in prices of produce or merchandize. Cotton 11½ to 12. Flour 4 to 4¾. Corn 60 to 70. Oats 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull at 7 cts., hog round. Corn 48 to 50; market well supplied Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25; stock heavy, and sales limited. Lard 7 to 7½. No sales of River Lumber. Prime Mill Timber 6 00 to 7 00, ordinary 4 25 to 5 75, inferior 3 00 to 4 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 85 to 1 90, Hard 1 05 to 1 10. Spirits 23½. Tar 1 12½ to 1 17.

Cotton has fallen about half a cent in N. York since the arrival of the Europa. At New Orleans it fell ¼. At Charleston very dull at 11¼ to 12¾. At Columbia 10½ to 12. At Cheraw 11 to 12½, principally 11½.

Total receipts of cotton 1,356,010 bales, against 1,543,498 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 12—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for G McNeill, Cook & Taylor, H Branson & Son, C Lutterloh, G W McDonald, S J Hinsdale, T J Johnson & Co, H Erambert, J H Hall, D McNeill, Capt Bradford, W McIntyre, M Brown & Son, C & Smith, J S McCubbins & Co, A C McIntosh, Bogle & Jones, F & H Fries, N Kendall, J & T Lindley, W Murphy & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, Dr R K Smith, J D Toomer, James Carver, G W Bulla.

Feb. 16.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for Lash & Brothers, Gen S Gaither, B Rose & Son, King & Hege, H L Myrover & Co, Scott & Smith, W Murphy & Co, J McIver, J Winecoff & Co, J R & J Sloan, J F Chambers, Herne & Davis, N Kendall, Union Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Island Ford Co, J D Williams, J Utley, J M Williams, J Worth, H Erambert.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8.—Brig Atchafalaya from New Haven; Schrs. Wm. Hart from Philadelphia, Royal Purple from Shallotte, Harrison Price from New York. 9.—Brig Clarendon from Charleston; Schrs. John Potts Brown from Philadelphia, Michigan from Boston. 10.—Br. Brig Gipsey from St. Thomas. 13.—Schrs. M. E. Wells and Alaric from New York, Monterey from Bristol, Me.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"
Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear,
Person Street.
Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

FOR WILMINGTON.

THE "Hen

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$350,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Salem Manufacturing Company having come to the conclusion of winding up the concerns of the Corporation, are now offering, at private sale, their Establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in the thriving village of Salem, in Forsythe county, N. C., on such favorable terms as cannot fail to prove profitable to such persons as may feel inclined to enter into the manufacturing of Cotton, and possessing practical knowledge of the business.

If not sold at private sale, the Establishment will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday of April next.

The Factory contains 2,500 Spindles and 30 Looms.

For further particulars apply to the acting Agent, C. L. Banner, or to the President of the Company,

F. H. SHUMAN.

Salem, Dec. 5, 1849. 1700-2m

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 23, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by day-light in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between," and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1849. 37tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE has received to-day, a very large supply of GARDEN SEED, of the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

Early white Dutch Turnip,
Cabbage, a great variety,
Peas, Beets, Radish,
Parsnip, Carrot, Celery,
Cucumber, Egg Plant,
Pepper, Tomato, Squash,
Sweet Corn, &c. &c.,

All of the best varieties. Price 5 cts. per paper.

—ALSO—

A supply of *Collard Seed*, of the growth of 1848.

Jan. 28, 1850. 50tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

NEW GOODS.
Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

Self-adjusting PAD TREE.

THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

A good Cart and Dray Horse

for Sale. J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 14, 1850. 2tf

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

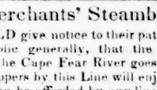
NEW FIRM,
AND
NEW GOODS.
AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y



The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.
H. ERAMBERT

Having taken the House formerly occupied by Mrs. E. Smith, at the corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, is prepared to accommodate six or eight genteel young men with board, without lodgings.

Jan. 26, 1850. 4-4w

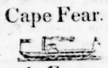
JUST RECEIVED.

AN assortment of fine black Cloth CLOAKS

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 28, 1850. 4tf

Transportation on the Cape Fear.



Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THIS long-established and favorably-known Company hereby inform the Shipping public, that the Steamers and Lighters belonging to said Company are in good repair and condition for carrying Freight, with efficient Captains, Engineers, Pilots, &c., and as heretofore will carry Freight up and down the River from this place to Wilmington on as favorable terms as any Line on the River. Thankful to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance; and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

N. B. Shippers should be careful, in sending Goods intended for this Line, to have their Packages marked, Bills Lading filled up, and communications addressed, to the "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Company at Wilmington," (and, if intended for the Company at this place,) Fayetteville. By attending to the above directions, the Company will take charge of the Goods as soon as they are landed in Wilmington and bring them up with as little delay as possible.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

BESIDES his usual stock of School Books, Law Books, Medical Books, Stationary, &c. &c., the Subscriber has on sale,

Prescott's Works—Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols.; Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols; Peru, 2 vols.
Macaulay's England, several styles and prices.
" Miscellanies.
Bancroft's United States, 3 vols.
Marshall's Washington, 2 vols
Robertson's Works—Gibbon's Rome—Josephus—Rollin.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England, 7 vols.
Irving's Works.
Scott's Novels, 5 vols.
Cooper's Naval History of the United States.
Washington and his Generals.
Women of the Revolution.
Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 10 vols.
Mrs. Opie's Works, 3 vols. Hannah More's ditto, 2 vols.
Edwards' Works, 4 vols.
McCheyne's Works—and Sermons.
The English Pulpit—Manning's Sermons—Chapman's Sermons.
Pulpit Cyclopedia.
Melvill's Sermons—Bradley's Sermons.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Taylor's Loyola and Jesuitism.
Family Prayer Books—various authors.
Hawafone—McFarlane's Mountains of the Bible—The Parables and Miracles of Christ.
POETRY.—Shakspeare, Byron, Milton, Dante, Tasso, Chaucer and Spencer, Ossian, Hemans, Cowper, Moore, Campbell, Burns, Longfellow, Tupper, Hood, Percival, Halleck, Pollock, Keble, Motherwell, Pope, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats.
Morris and Willis's Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
Splendidly Bound editions,—some new styles—of BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Gillespie on Roads and Road Making.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Teaching a Science.
Downing's Lady's Flower Garden.
Cottage Garden of America.
Young Lady's Friend—Letters to Young Ladies.
Letters to Young Men.
Cookery Books, various kinds.
Masonic Chart and Monitor.
A great variety of Books for Children.
Fine Knives—Note Paper—Envelopes—Pens—Pencils—Thermometers—Portfolios, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

November 1849.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

To PONDS'
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

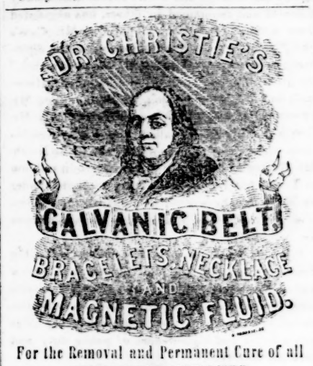
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

WE keep constantly on hand, Williams's Rectified Rye Whiskey, at 75 cents per gallon, not inferior to any article of the sort made in North Carolina. J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 29, 1850. 5-tf



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all
NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINTS, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are particularly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with impaired faculties: after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS often AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS
Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

**